

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

STOLEN SHOT GUN.

Two Young Men Under Arrest.

BOTH PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Fred Amendt and Chas. Myers Charged With Stealing a Gun, Valued at Forty Dollars, from S. A. Conrad's Barn.

While passing the second hand store of L. Borway, in Canal street, at noon on Thursday, S. A. Conrad discovered a valuable double-barreled shot gun, which had been stolen from his barn about two weeks ago, on exhibition in a window. Inquiries led to the information that the gun had been sold for two dollars, and Mr. Borway was notified to hold it for the time being. Mr. Conrad suspected Fred Amendt, who had been employed at his barn temporarily, and the police were put on his track at once. He was placed under arrest by Marshal Kitchen and Officer Ertle and taken to the store, but Mr. Borway declared he was not the man who had offered the gun for sale. A little later Charles F. Myers was arrested and on being told the cause at once admitted he had disposed of a gun to Mr. Borway, and said he had received it from Amendt in payment of a debt. Mr. Conrad signed an affidavit charging the prisoners with stealing property valued at forty dollars, and Acting Mayor Sibila called upon them to answer the charge. Myers acknowledged having had the gun in his possession, said he had received it from Amendt and sold it, and further stated that other property which he believed had belonged to Mr. Conrad had been offered him. Amendt pleaded not guilty to the charge, and told a story of a heavy set man who had taken a fancy to the gun, which was kept in a room in the barn accessible only to those familiar with the premises. Mayor Sibila placed the prisoners under bonds of two hundred dollars each to appear for trial at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Mr. Conrad, believing Myers innocent of the charge of stealing, signed his bond and he was allowed to go. Amendt, in default of bail, was remanded to jail.

Both the prisoners have been employed for years at local livery stables and have never before been implicated in any dishonest transactions.

THE OLD GAME STILL WORKS.

A Wealthy Farmer Fleeced Out of \$5,000.

Akron, Oct. 11.—A pair of clever swindlers fleeced Huston Kepler, a wealthy farmer living near Barberton, out of five thousand dollars Thursday morning. The story, as told to the police, was as follows:

About five days ago a well dressed stranger called at Mr. Kepler's home near Barberton. He stated at the time that he wanted to purchase land upon which was to be built one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country. He was shown some property and went away. Thursday forenoon the same man called again at Kepler's home. He was stylishly dressed and had a fine rig. Kepler was at work in the yard and he was asked by the stranger to again show him over the land. Kepler got into the buggy and they drove down one of the roads. As they were driving along they met another well dressed man in the road. The second stranger had a gripsack and he asked Kepler and his companion to stop a moment. "I am lost," said he. "I just sold my farm in Virginia and am looking for a sister who married a Yankee in these parts."

The stranger in the road said he secured \$40,000 for his Virginia farm and that he had the money in his gripsack. Kepler told him that it was not safe business to carry such a large amount around with him. The second stranger, the man who was standing in the road, then stated that he was not afraid of being robbed, although he was robbed at one time in Cincinnati. He pulled out three cards and illustrated how he was robbed. The strangers soon became quite friendly and in a short time they got to betting, using three cards to do the work with. Kepler watched the game for a short time, so it is said, and then took a hand in the betting. Kepler quickly won \$5 and then the man in the road wanted to raise the bet to \$5,000. Kepler did not have much money with him but he drove to Barberton and drew \$5,000 from the First National bank. He was cautioned at the bank to be careful with his money as there might be some sharpers around. He said he wanted the

money to help a farmer and after he joined the strangers. The cards were produced again and the game was continued. Each man put up \$5,000. The money was placed in a small satchel and was then placed in a large gripsack. Kepler at this time began to suspicion that something was wrong. He demanded his money. The big gripsack was opened and the little satchel was handed to Kepler. The strangers then jumped into the buggy and drove rapidly away, leaving Kepler in the road. When he opened the little satchel he found that it contained a lot of green paper.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Resolutions of Respect and Sympathy.

WATER IN THE ARTIFICIAL LAKE.

Various Improvements About the Grounds and Buildings Are Progressing Rapidly—New Roadway to the Ball Grounds—Comings and Goings of Hospital Employees.

In respect to the death of Artie M. Otto, who was a valued nurse at the state hospital, the officers and employees of the institution passed the following resolutions:

Insomuch as the ever wise Providence has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed friend and associate, Artie M. Otto, whose pure life and gentle personality has endeared her to us all, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and employees of the Massillon state hospital, earnestly express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents in this their sad hour, and assure them that their sorrow is our sorrow, and their loss our loss.

Engineer Haerlin and his men are busy at work grading and leveling up about the new cottage at the south end of the ground. The cottages are being built on the hillside and a great amount of work will be required to cut down the hill on the upper side and remove the ground to the lower side.

Water has been turned into the new artificial lake which has lately been completed. The bottom of the lake is gravel and sand. The water is perfectly clear.

The decorators and frescoes are yet in the auditorium of the new assembly hall. The work has not been progressing as rapidly as was expected. The building, with the exception of the auditorium, is now practically completed. No plan has yet been made for the dedication.

A roadway leading to the eastern part of the grounds is being constructed. Dr. Eymann says that by the opening of the base ball season next year the roadway will be completed and that people from town who wish to drive to the ball grounds will not need to drive through cornfields and over ditches.

Mrs. Mary M. Clark, who has been a nurse in the infirmary building has resigned. She will go to Galipolis to take a position as head nurse in the hospital at that place.

Attendant Rockwell has returned to his duties after a week's vacation.

Storkeeper Capeller was in Mansfield a few days this week.

Attendant Sparks is off on a vacation. He is visiting friends in Indianapolis.

Mrs. George C. West, of Sandusky, visited her sister, Dr. Colver, last Sunday.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is not a mere stimulant to tired nature. It affords the stomach complete and absolute rest, by digesting the food you eat. You don't have to diet but can enjoy all the good food you want. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure instantly relieves that distressed feeling after eating, giving you new life and vigor. Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St., C. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.

LOUISVILLE, O., May 15, 1900.

MR. A. A. SLUSHER, Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in recommending your Gall Powder. I consider it the best remedy for sores on horses. I had two horses, one with a sore shoulder from collar, the other one a blister on top of neck. Used your Gall Powder on each and healed the sores very quickly. Therefore I wish to say that all who have horses having harness galls to use Slusher's Gall Cure. Consider it the cheapest and best article I can get. I always keep it on hand. JOHN HUER.

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time. Rider & Snyder.

Sold by Bätzly and Rider & Snyder.

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MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1901

AL-NO 29

THRIFT IN TYROL.

Advantages of a Stable Austrian Government.

THE MANAGEMENT OF MAIIS.

Carrier Boys Spend Half a Day Climbing Rocks or following Cattle Paths to Deliver One Letter—Further Adventures of a Summer's Journey in Europe.

Innsbruck, Sept. 6.—Innsbruck is one of those satisfactory mountain towns that has a reason for its existence in something besides the ambition of many people to amuse themselves. It shares this honorable distinction among alpine cities with Geneva and Zurich, both of which are fine flourishing places, as well as famous resort centers. Innsbruck is beautiful and well kept, but does not amount to much as a resort. Berne, the capital, is also of little consequence as a center for excursions, and while the picturesque old arcades, the fountain, wood sawyers and clock towers of the Margtgasse, and the insatiable bears, are amusing for an hour or two, they are not soul-satisfying. Innsbruck meets nearly every legitimate expectation. It is the capital of the immense province of Tyrol, a province with a proud and romantic history complicated with the lives of knights and barons, herzogs and erzherzogs, patriots and people. The more profigate and worthless some of the gentry were, the better they seemed to be liked. One of them became so bad that he was driven out of the country by the responsible leaders of the middle ages, but managed to return with a guitar and sang his way into the affections of the masses to such an extent that they restored him. History records that thereafter this exalted personage managed to live a moderately useful life.

Another type, Count Frederick of Tyrol, not only worthily earned the sobriquet of "Knight of the Empty Pocket" but undertook to justify his reputation by building the "Golden Dachl," a castle that occupies a conspicuous position in Innsbruck, and is notable chiefly for the gay pictures painted on the outer walls, and a copper roof, covered with gold. Count Frederick's golden roof cost only \$200,000, but that was an immense sum in the fifteenth century. The count

should have been a contemporary of that ironical American who recently declared that a man could be really comfortable in this world, with an income of \$1,000 per day—and expenses.

A still more notable member of the old ruling families was the Emperor Maximilian I, who accomplished

something for art by modestly building a monument to himself. This monument, the Hofkirche, is the most interesting structure in Tyrol. The church structure is not especially remarkable, but the marble sarcophagus, which does not shelter the dust of Maximilian, has been pronounced by Thorwaldsen to be the most perfect of its kind in existence, in many details.

The sarcophagus is surmounted by a bronze statue of the emperor, and its sides are broken into panels of marble, portraying events in Maximilian's life. Many of the heads are portraits, and students come daily in great numbers to study the details.

Surrounding the sarcophagus stand twenty-eight statues, heroic in size,

representing Maximilian's contemporaries on European thrones. Formerly, each statue bore aloft a lighted

funeral torch, and formed a silent

guard of honor around the empty imperial tomb. This they no longer do.

An iron fence keeps onlookers at a

respectful distance from the sarcophagus, but they wander at will among the descendants of the Caesars, perhaps a trifle awed by the distinguished company.

A resident arch-duke in command

of the troops is all that has been handed down to this generation of Innsbruck's mediaeval glory. The arch-duke is mentioned with bated breath,

although in these days of stable Austrian government there is in Tyrol a

good deal less of dash and more of

thrift. It is a very satisfactory

government in so far as I have come

in contact with it. It takes your letters

and delivers them to any part of the

empire where you choose to own a

a house. Every house has a number,

and every locality is equally served

without an appeal to congress or a

special act. Many of the country

carriers are boys of 15 or 16, and they

frequently spend half a day climbing

rocks or following cattle paths to de-

liver one letter. I can testify to the

great patience with which cheerful "frauleins" behind the window of the posta-estante would listen to the most execrable German that has ever tortured the repose of the great Ollendorf, convert my observations into a telegram of proper construction, note complicated and changing addresses, and faithfully follow instructions, so that I never lost a letter. My own bad German reminds me of a fellow traveler who had become boastful of his progress in the language, and startled the assembled company one day by arriving with the news that the post-office was closed, and that a message had been posted upon the door by the postmaster announcing that a "son was being born, and that the office would be open as usual next day." Investigation disclosed that the "son being born" was a notice relating to Sunday hours, and adding that the place would be open as usual on Monday morning.

The same government that cares so well for my letters is equally solicitous of my telegrams. The service is not unnecessarily rapid, but it is cheap. In the small villages one is not obliged to walk two miles over a bad road to find the railway station, where there is an operator who sends messages when it does not interfere with his railroad work. No, the effete monarchy does better than that. It unites the telegraph, telephone and postoffice under one roof, with one head, usually in the "Gasthaus Zum Post" whence the diligences depart. It accepts not only written messages but expresses parcels. Thus the "tourist" who arrives by foot or by bicycle can send their bundles on by post, where they will spare themselves all unnecessary labor, and find their property awaiting them on arrival. If the postoffice is in a very small village the postmaster is also a banker on a small scale, and will change your French, German or Italian money into "guldens," charging not very much more than the official rate of exchange, which is posted by the government every day.

Before advertizing to these historical and practical matters, I wished to say that Innsbruck is a wide-awake city of 30,000, supported by a number of industries, notably the sawing of lumber. It is hemmed in by splendid mountains, one of them forming the "Toile d'araignee" or "Spider's Web," which in the rising or setting sun is as delicate as the border of a lace handkerchief. There are fine broad streets, many old arcades and shops that lure guldens from the pockets of the unwary with surprising rapidity. Alpine parties throng the streets during the season: there are many hotels, and there is always great animation. The hotels are good, and rather less expensive than in Switzerland, France or Germany. At the very best of them, 4½ gulden or about \$1.90 a day secures a very satisfactory accommodation, if a stay of some length is made. The unpretentious places accept boarders for as little as 80 cents per day. As far as my own experience goes, Tyrol is fully 20 per cent cheaper than the frequented portions of the three countries named. As in Switzerland and Germany, everything is immaculate. The cooking is good in the large hotels but at the wayside places, as the French say, it leaves something to be desired. President Garfield lingered eighty days and a board of audit finally agreed to compensate the surgeons and physicians. It is estimated here that an appropriation of more than \$50,000 will be asked from congress. Dr. McBurney's bill is expected to be at least \$10,000 and the other physicians will file claims in proportion.

In his report Admiral Crowninshield gives warning to Congress of the absolutely imperative need of the navy for more officers and men. He says if the department were called upon to man the ships for war service, it could not meet the demand. There are not enough line officers to man the ships already constructed. When, in three years, the vessels now under construction shall have been completed, the number of officers necessary to man them and a few auxiliary vessels would be less than a thousand, and the problem presented is how these officers can be procured in the short time remaining. At present the line of the navy, under the personnel act, and as fed from Annapolis, is increasing only at the rate of ten a year in number (forty officers being retired arbitrarily each year), which would make thirty for the three years. According to Admiral Crowninshield, the only remedy is to increase the number of cadets at the Naval Academy to not less than 800. It is recommended that beginning with the next congress there shall be allowed at the academy two naval cadets for every representative or delegate, two for each senator, one for the District of Columbia, and ten at large annually, and that the course be limited to four years.

General Brooke, of the department of the East, in his annual report recommends the enlargement and improvement of inadequate barracks, especially at Southern ports. He submits the reports of Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan, commanding the district of Puerto Rico, who says the abolition

of the sale of beer at post exchanges tends to the undoing rather

than the uplifting of the soldiers, on account of the low price of native

drinks and their injurious effect.

At the summit of the Brenner Pass, the Italian side of this country of

many languages shows itself. A curious patois in which German, Italian

and French are all blended is frequently

spoken, the signs are printed in

German and Italian, and the sun sets

in a field of rosy gold—the gold that one sees in Italy. The churches now

become hybrid, too. The turnip roofed towers of the north continue, but the tower itself has become detached from the main structure, standing on its own foundation a few feet away, and is an Italian campanile. The migratory Italian, crowded out of his own country, is spreading northwards like a drop of oil upon the water. The movement has gone on for years. The two races get along very well together, but it is said that the best traits of the German peasant do not persist as we near the frontier, and that the Italian, on the other hand, adds to his thrift and frugality, some of the cleanliness and order of his neighbor.

R. P. S.

WASHINGTON NEWS

Provisions to Be Made for Mrs. McKinley.

WILL BE GRANTED A PENSION.

Navy Department Is Short of Officers, and Congress Will Be Asked to Increase Number of Cadets at the Naval School.

Washington, Oct. 12.—One of the first acts of congress when it meets in December will be the introduction of a bill by Senator Foraker to provide for Mrs. McKinley. At first it was agitated to pay her the salary of the unexpired term of President McKinley, but it was decided to follow precedent, especially as Mrs. McKinley has no children. It will be recalled that in the case of Mrs. Garfield a popular subscription was also opened and the sum of \$360,000 was realized and turned over to the widow. It is also suggested that a pension of \$5,000 per year should be voted to Mrs. McKinley. This will also be in line with previous legislation in such cases.

The question of compensation for the surgeons and physicians who treated President McKinley during his fatal illness is also being canvassed. In this case the legislative experts are looking up the precedents. President Garfield lingered eighty days and a board of audit finally agreed to compensate the surgeons and physicians. It is estimated here that an appropriation of more than \$50,000 will be asked from congress. Dr. McBurney's bill is expected to be at least \$10,000 and the other physicians will file claims in proportion.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
BIMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
SALE AT BAHNEY'S BOOK STORE, RAM-
MERIN'S CIGAR STAND (HOTEL CONRAD),
AND BERT HANKIN'S NEWS STAND IN
NORTH MILL STREET.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1901

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH.
For Lieutenant Governor,
CARL N. NIPPERT.
For Supreme Court Judge,
J. L. PRICE.
For Supreme Court Clerk,
LAWSON E. EMERSON.For Attorney General
JOHN M. SHEETS.
For State Treasurer,
J. B. CAMERON.For Member of Board of Public Works,
W. G. JOHNSON.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,
FRANK MCKINNEY.For Clerk of Courts,
JACOB J. WISE.For County Auditor,
M. W. OBERLIN.For County Treasurer,
J. ROYAL SNYDER.For County Commissioner,
AUSTIN A. HAY.For County Surveyor,
G. L. SICKAFOOSE.Infirmary Director,
THOMAS J. MILLER.State Representatives,
R. A. POLLOCK.

CLARK W. METZGER,

The Ohio State Journal utters this warning: The only thing that can defeat the Ohio Republicans this fall is over-confidence. It must be guarded against and the party in Ohio rally just as if there was a real enemy in the field against them. Ohio is a Republican state, when the Republicans vote. Otherwise it is Democratic.

Good news is found in the announcement that Judge William R. Day will be among the distinguished speakers during the Ohio campaign this fall. As Chairman Patterson says, the outlook for Republican success involves simply a question of how large the plurality will be for the Republican ticket. Judge Day will do a great deal toward making that plurality a big one.

"Lest you forget" is the burden of Colonel Bryan's letter recalling his existence to the Democratic campaign managers of Ohio and expressing his willingness to speak in behalf of the state ticket this fall. Ohio Democrats have not forgotten. They recall the fact that Republican gains were noted wherever Mr. Bryan formerly appeared. Like Koko, of Gilbert and Sullivan opera fame, the Democracy has "got him on the list," but it is only for purposes of admonition and warning.

Trade relations between the United States and Spain have resumed the conditions existing prior to the war between the two countries. It is a noteworthy fact that exports from the United States to Spain in the fiscal year just ended were larger than in any preceding year, with a single exception, 1889, and show an increase of six million dollars over 1899. Spain's resentment towards the United States is evidently not as great as Spain's necessity for commodities which the United States can supply better than any other country. Our imports from Spain also show marked increase over 1899.

Many years ago an Ohio boy, who later became a banker, a state senator and a railroad vice president, was attending the public school of his native town. He studied hard, made the most of every opportunity which came his way, secured the confidence and good will of his employers, rose rapidly from one position of trust to another and finally attained high rank in the field he occupied at his death. This was the Hon. J. Twiss Brooks, of Salem. His career furnishes one of many examples of the possibilities which lie in the path of every honest boy who is not afraid to work.

A QUESTION OF SUGAR.

The consumption of sugar last year in the United States averaged about 57 pounds for each inhabitant, which at 5½ cents a pound would cost \$3.42 apiece, or \$16.10 for a family of five persons. If the duty were removed and the sugar trust allowed the people to get the benefit thereof, the saving would be \$1.14 for each person, or

\$5.70 for a family of five, for a whole year. There is neither certainty nor probability that the savings would be as great as that, but there is almost a certainty that whatever reduction should be allowed would be made for the purpose of breaking down the domestic beet sugar industry, which is now the source of wages and income to 1,600,000 persons.

Would the saving secured by removing the duty on raw sugar pay for endangering the life of so important an American industry and one which in a few years promises to supply all the sugar needed and at lower prices than ever before known? What intelligent man would consent to be bribed with \$5.70 to bring about a possible disaster to so useful and beneficial a business?—From the American Economist.

WHERE THE FARMER COMES IN

An interesting article in the Providence Telegram dwells upon the fact that two large factors in the increasing iron trade of this country are the agricultural implement industry and railroad supplies for construction, operation and maintenance, and the fact is not to be overlooked that the railroad prosperity of the country depends largely upon the agricultural prosperity of the contributing territory, so that, ultimately more than is often recognized and acknowledged, the general prosperity of the working classes goes back behind immediate apparent causes and finds its source in the conditions that produce abundant harvests and develop the fertility of the soil.

The manufacturer is a producer, so also is the farmer; the manufacturer makes for the farmer his implements for cultivation of the soil and harvesting crops, and in so far as he does this he is a farm laborer. The railroads carry the products of the farms to distant markets, and they, too, serve the farmers and are helpers toward his prosperity.

And both the manufacturers and the railroads employ millions of people who depend upon the farm products for sustenance, and pay from their wages toward the prosperity and rewards of the farmer. Primarily, prosperity is a question of foods and raiment. We all go back to the earth for these supplies, and to so great an extent do we do this, so constantly and universally, that we speak of King Cotton and King Corn and sometimes of cattle kings, because we are dependent absolutely on what these terms stand for.

More than ever before do the business interests of the country dovetail one with another, and more now than ever before does any injury that affects one affect them all.

A PANIC AVERTED.

In the Saturday Evening Post, Henry Clews, the banker, tells how a financial panic was averted in Wall Street at the time of President McKinley's assassination.

"When the first shock caused by the shooting of President McKinley had spent itself on the community," says Mr. Clews, "the next thought in the minds of almost all business men was the effect the event would have on our industrial situation. The shooting occurred shortly after 4 o'clock on Friday, September 6. I was on my way to Saratoga and received the news at Albany. Instantly I changed my plans and returned to New York. That night there was a meeting at the Hotel Buckingham in New York city that was full of dramatic interest and that showed how thoroughly the business of the country is under the control of our big financiers. Wall street for half a day was tremendously agitated, but so solid was the system behind it that the trouble passed over with scarcely a flutter. This system is unique. Its like is not to be found elsewhere in the world. As soon as a great calamity that may affect the business interests of the country manifests itself, such as the shooting of President McKinley, a call is issued by the Clearing House committee of the New York banks for a meeting.

"Such a call went out before 7 o'clock on the day that Mr. McKinley was shot and by 9 o'clock that evening there were present at the Hotel Buckingham on Fifth avenue the presidents of all the important banks of the city and also the heads of many of the big private banking houses. The call was issued by the chairman of the clearing house committee under power vested in him for that purpose. The situation was thoroughly discussed and a resolution was adopted under which the banks agreed to lend all the money that might be demanded at not to exceed the rate of 6 per cent. The private banking houses agreed to stand under the properties in which they were specially interested and the banks promised to support them by furnishing such cash accommodations as they might absolutely need. In addition, the clearing house banks agreed to send loan brokers into the open market to offer loans at the lowest current market rate. It was agreed that, to meet any emergency that might arise, and to prevent any shortage in cash, the associated banks would issue clearing house certificates to any amount. These certificates would be considered

as so much cash, thereby enormously increasing the volume of money at command.

"Of course, for every loan made good current security was to be exacted and no bank would loan more than 80 per cent of the actual market value of the securities. The clearing house certificates, too, if issued, would be issued on the basis of stock and bond security, furnished by the bank making the application for the certificates.

"Saturday being a half-holiday, with only two hours' trading on the exchange, and all the loans needed having been provided for in advance for that day, no effort was made to influence the market. On Monday, however, the banks sent loan brokers out with instructions to offer any amount of money to the brokerage houses on stock securities. At the same time all the private banking houses and great capitalists had special representatives on the floor of the stock exchange ready to take up all the stocks offered of their special line at the market rates. J. P. Morgan & Co., the Rockefellers, the Van-Zandt's and all the others were represented by from a half dozen to a dozen brokers, all armed with unlimited buying orders. These tactics kept the market absolutely steady. Wall street is being constantly abused and vilified. This one exhibition of what Wall street can do to save the country from disaster ought to be an object lesson that the unthinking would heed, for had the condition been left to themselves unsupported there is not a business man or workingman in America who would not have felt the effect."

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as so much cash, thereby enormously increasing the volume of money at command.

"Of course, for every loan made good current security was to be exacted and no bank would loan more than 80 per cent of the actual market value of the securities. The clearing house certificates, too, if issued, would be issued on the basis of stock and bond security, furnished by the bank making the application for the certificates.

"Saturday being a half-holiday, with only two hours' trading on the exchange, and all the loans needed having been provided for in advance for that day, no effort was made to influence the market. On Monday, however, the banks sent loan brokers out with instructions to offer any amount of money to the brokerage houses on stock securities. At the same time all the private banking houses and great capitalists had special representatives on the floor of the stock exchange ready to take up all the stocks offered of their special line at the market rates. J. P. Morgan & Co., the Rockefellers, the Van-Zandt's and all the others were represented by from a half dozen to a dozen brokers, all armed with unlimited buying orders. These tactics kept the market absolutely steady. Wall street is being constantly abused and vilified. This one exhibition of what Wall street can do to save the country from disaster ought to be an object lesson that the unthinking would heed, for had the condition been left to themselves unsupported there is not a business man or workingman in America who would not have felt the effect."

The manufacturer is a producer, so also is the farmer; the manufacturer makes for the farmer his implements for cultivation of the soil and harvesting crops, and in so far as he does this he is a farm laborer. The railroads carry the products of the farms to distant markets, and they, too, serve the farmers and are helpers toward his prosperity.

And both the manufacturers and the railroads employ millions of people who depend upon the farm products for sustenance, and pay from their wages toward the prosperity and rewards of the farmer. Primarily, prosperity is a question of foods and raiment. We all go back to the earth for these supplies, and to so great an extent do we do this, so constantly and universally, that we speak of King Cotton and King Corn and sometimes of cattle kings, because we are dependent absolutely on what these terms stand for.

More than ever before do the business interests of the country dovetail one with another, and more now than ever before does any injury that affects one affect them all.

A PANIC AVERTED.

PORTE WILL PAY BILL

For Kidnapping Miss Stone, So

the London Spectator

Thinks.

BRIGANDS DIDN'T EXTEND TIME

So an Appeal States, Issued by Boston

Clergymen—They Ask For More

Contributions—Necessary to Raise

Full Amount at Once.

London, Oct. 12.—After detailing the history of the abduction of Miss Stone, The Spectator remarks:

"President Roosevelt and the Washington cabinet maintain justly that the sultan is responsible, as it is his misgovernment which provokes and protects brigandage; and they intend to demand reparation from the porte. It will not be limited. We imagine, to £25,000. The porte will be requested to punish the authors of the outrage, and, as Turkey is sure to to shuffle and America is tired of being played with, a naval demonstration is quite on the cards. The sultan will, of course, yield to the first show of force."

Boston, Oct. 12.—The misdeeds existing in various parts of the country, indicated especially by the private advices received here as to the progress to the fund to ransom Miss Stone, the missionary, is considered to be sufficient reason for the issuance of another appeal for funds by the clergymen who signed the first one. This was dated Boston, Oct. 11, 1901, and said that nearly one-half of the \$100,000 needed was yet to be raised. It further said in part:

"Private advices received yesterday were to the effect that it was absolutely necessary to raise the full amount at once. The story of a 30-days respite is absolutely discredited in the best informed circles.

"Today's information from Washington is that the outlook is far from being so reassuring as was hoped yesterday.

"A life is at stake, the life of a Christian, a missionary, a patriot and a noble American.

"All contributions should be sent direct to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 115 Devonshire street, Boston, or Baring, Macou & Co., 15 Wall street, New York.

"All money contributed will be returned to the donors in case its use is not necessary or in the event of its being hereafter returned by or through the United States government."

This was signed by John L. Willow, Park Street Congregational church; George C. Lorimer, Tremont Temple Baptist church, and John Galbraith, Bromfield Street M. E. church.

FIVE NEW BISHOPS

CHOSEN FOR MISSIONARY DIS-
TRICTS BY EPISCOPALIANS.

Huntington Offers Amendment For Ben-
efit of Innocent Parties to Di-
vorce, In Extreme Cases.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—The house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal convention went into committee on the whole on the marriage and divorce canon. An attempt to strike out a requirement of section 3, that in recording a marriage the clergy shall state the ages of the parties, was defeated. A requirement that when practicable, the parish register shall be signed by the married parties and witnesses was, after much objection, retained.

Section 3 was then adopted as a whole. This brought the argument to article 4, already adopted by the bishops, which forbids the marriage of persons divorced for cause not existing before their former marriage—a practical bar to the re-marriage of divorced persons by the Episcopal church.

Mr. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, rose to correct a misapprehension of the public report of his canon. He explained that it does not propose to prevent any one at all from being married. It proposes only to forbid ministers of the Episcopal church to marry any divorced person whatever, whose former husband or wife is still living.

Rev. Dr. Huntington offered an amendment, intended to except the innocent party to a divorce obtained for the cause of adultery, when the fact is made to appear by certified record from the court granting the divorce. He supported his proposal by an appeal to the authority of Jesus Christ, which, he said, cannot be attacked, except by the assistance of what is known as the "higher criticism," and this could be fully answered, if the need arose. Consideration of the Huntington amendment to section 4 of the canon on the solemnization of marriage was continued until after recess, several vigorous addresses being made.

Others also spoke.

The discussion will be continued on Monday. The only vote reached was on a proposed modification of Dr. Huntington's amendment, providing for determining the cause of divorce in the case of a divorced person applying to be married. This was defeated.

The house of bishops adopted a substitute for the proposed canon 27, providing for the discipline of persons marrying again after being divorced. The principal change made by the substitute is the provision that such person may receive the sacrament on the written consent of a bishop.

Five missionary bishops were elected in the house of bishops as follows: District of Hankow, Rev. James Addie; D. D.; district of the Philippines, Rev. Charles H. Brent, D. D.; district of Olympia, Rev. Dr. Frederick Kalor, D. D.; district of Porto Rico, Rev. William Cabel Brown, D. D.; district of North Dakota, Rev. Charles Campbell Pierce, D. D.

BIDS FOR BONDS.

Eleven Firms Interested in the
Transaction.

There was no regular meeting of the board of education Friday evening, as the only important business before the board was the sale of the \$80,000 worth of four per cent school bonds, which was disposed of at the special meeting Friday afternoon. The bids for the bonds closed promptly at 12 o'clock, and at that time personal representatives of eleven different firms presented sealed bids. In all the cases the bids were for the face or par value, accrued interest to date of transfer, and a premium. Dennis, Prior & Company, of Cleveland, were the highest bidders, offering to pay \$2,308 above the face value. The bonds were sold to this firm and the transfers will be made as soon as the bonds can be printed. The following were the bidders and the premiums offered:

Dennis, Prior & Company, Cleveland, par value, accrued interest, and \$2,308 premium.

P. S. Biggs & Company, Cincinnati, \$2,100 premium.

Lambrecht Bros. & Company, Cleveland, \$1,656 premium.

Seasongood & Meyer, Cincinnati, \$1,200 premium.

M'KINLEY HONORED

His Career Recalled by
Americans Abroad.

CONSUL SKINNER'S REMARKS.

Story of the Late President's
Action in the Mining Troubles
of '76—The Purity of His
Home Life—Personal Recol-
lections.

The Petit Marseillais, of Marseilles, France, contains an account of the meeting held in that city on the day of the funeral of President McKinley. It says:

which I have related, but it brought two strong men in conjunction, each of whom has indelibly impressed our political history, and on two or three occasions it gave him political support essential to his success, and without which the final goal never would have been reached. The free defense of those miner lads was a very little thing, but it meant that practically two thousand Ohio miners marched to the polls whenever they could; and voted for a man whose character they respected. And later on, when great success had come to him, he never forgot those miner friends of his, but year after year, when he returned to Ohio, and while mingling familiarly among his old companions, he invariably drove out to Youngstown Hill, and the horses were stopped in front of the little grocery called 'The Bird in Hand' and he asked for the miners, whom he knew by name, inquired about the times and about the crops, and cemented anew the bond of friendship.

* * * * *

"Of the purity of his home life few people are ignorant. No one more than he deprecated the occasional references to this matter which appeared in print, but it was impossible that, occupying the sphere he did, more or less should not become known. He was frequently separated from Mrs. McKinley, fulfilling engagements in all parts of the country, but at such times it was his daily habit, under any and all circumstances, to communicate with her. If time permitted, he wrote a letter, but if not, he always sent at least a telegram. When long-distance telephonic communication became established, the telegrams were omitted, and he held daily conversations with his wife. I remember frequently during the heat of the presidential campaign, and during the absence of Mrs. McKinley in Chicago, that at a certain time he always terminated whatever he might have in hand, and escaped to the telephone. It might be a matter in connection with an embassy, a cabinet office or congressional policy, then upmost, but whatever it was, the visitor was by some excuse or other disposed of, and the conversation held. I think these were the only occasions I can recall upon which any signs of nervousness or impatience were manifested by him. That this devotion was appreciated, I need scarcely say, and one of the most touching and eloquent tributes to it was involuntarily paid by Mrs. McKinley in unstudied language, a few weeks before her last severe illness, when the subject was brought up, and she spoke of her husband, with no idea that the conversation was ever to be repeated, much less printed.

"A few weeks ago, while in Chicago, Mr. Roosevelt said: 'Heroism does not consist in striking deeds alone. It is in the little things of daily life that the noblest heroism is proved. If a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well, with all one's heart.'

"It is upon the importance of little things in life, in their relation to our dead President's career, that I would like to speak to you this afternoon, and you will pardon me if I become at times somewhat personal.

"Before Mr. McKinley's first election to congress, while merely a promising young lawyer, his ready sympathy and his willingness to do small things, brought about a combination of circumstances, of which you will read nothing in his newspaper biographies, yet which involved his entire later life. It is a very uneventful story of the difficulties in which a group of young men became involved, in consequence of a strike of miners. Arrests were made, prosecution followed, and the defense was conducted by Major McKinley. I shall give you that story as it was given to me, five years ago, in a letter written by one who was actively identified with that difficulty.

"Your request that I write you concerning Major McKinley's action in the mining troubles of '76 in the Massillon district is received, and in reply I wish to say that it affords me great pleasure to render you this assistance, and more especially is this true when such a man as Major McKinley is concerned, for I have always regarded him as the cleanest man I ever met. And what I have known of him has been sufficient to give him a first mortgage on my vote to foreclose at his pleasure. Major McKinley's connection with the mining troubles of '76 consisted in the earnest interest he manifested in behalf of ten miners, while conducting their defense. When the miners' committee waited upon Major McKinley, requesting him to conduct their case, they informed him that they were without a cent in their possession, but made good promises. After listening attentively to this statement, he said: 'Boys, I will take the chance, and do the best I can for you.' The result of his efforts was that all were acquitted except one. The first pay the miners received thereafter, the miners contributed all the money they could spare as a part payment for the excellent legal services rendered. The committee again waited upon Major McKinley to ascertain his fees, and he said: 'Boys, have you seen my associate counsel in that case?' Upon being informed in the negative, he said: 'Then take what money you have to them, and pay them off. My services have cost you nothing.' It was thus that Major McKinley captured the friendship of the miners, and in such manner that he has had their votes in his pocket, so to speak, ever since. We watched his services in congress with pride and satisfaction. A very notable feature of the connection with the above trial with the present time is that the man who has successfully conducted President McKinley's campaign, Senator Mark Hanna, was at that time one of the coal operators interested in the prosecution of Major McKinley's clients, and I am informed that it was at this same trial that the foundation was laid upon which Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna built their friendship which seems to have grown stronger ever since."

"This is a very homely incident

four years of work, of very hard work, and I am very, very tired. I want to do nothing so much as to rest, and to rest right here.'

"He has entered into an eternal rest, and it would seem as though a Providential hand had enabled him to complete his work, and in his last and greatest speech to the American people, delivered the very day before he was brutally shot, he gave to us a legacy for our guidance in the years to come. Every public problem which confronted him during his administration has been met and resolved, unbounded prosperity has been vouchsafed to the entire country, every complication of serious import, domestic and foreign, has been written off the books. If the events of the last week could have been foreseen, Mr. McKinley could not have spoken more to the point than he did at Buffalo, when he said, in the presence of 20,000 people, and turning to the representatives of many foreign powers:

"Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict,

and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come, not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but, more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship which will deepen and endure.

"Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the people and powers of the earth."

"The Presidents of the United States have ever been gentlemen. To their exalted station they have all brought civic and personal virtues of the highest order. But in the whole history of our country I think that no man since Washington's time has illustrated more happily the possibilities which surround the American youth, or has combined more happily the gifts of successful statesmanship with those of individual worth. The value of his statesmanship belongs to his history, and will be judged in the light of contributing circumstances, but his personal example was all its own, and its memory will endure forever. To those who assume the development of the American democracy to be a matter of sordid growth, and material ambition, his life is an eloquent reply; he grew into manhood with none to advance his fortunes but himself; his only reverses were due to his willingness to become bondsman for a friend; and when brutally shot down and carried to the surgeon's table, he entered into the valley and the shadow of death as simply as he had lived, with the Lord's prayer coming from his lips. After such a life, we need no prayers for the dead, and the memory of it is our benediction."

CASE OF ANOMALIES

Young Man Is Fatally Stricken with Apoplexy.

WAS A MUTE, BUT NOT DEAF.

Frank Stoner, Aged 23 Years, Previously Without Any of the Characteristics of the Apoplectic, Nevertheless Proves a Victim.

Frank Stoner, aged 23 years, son of Josiah Stoner, was stricken with apoplexy at the home of his parents, four miles west of Massillon, at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, death resulting almost instantaneously. Mr. Stoner had eaten a hearty supper, and seemed in his usual health. Other members of the family were present when he was stricken, and they immediately sent for Dr. J. H. Snively, of West Lebanon. The deceased was a small man, not heavy or excessively full-blooded, in fact, having none of the characteristics that usually mark the apoplectic victim. He had always enjoyed good health.

Another anomaly in Mr. Stoner's case was that though a mute, his hearing was most extraordinarily acute. He had never been able to articulate. He was wonderfully intelligent, and could make the average person understand him on almost any subject. He had spent much time in institutions and under the treatment of scientists, but all were finally compelled to admit that his condition baffled them. There was a defect in his vocal organs, they said, and to them it was irreparable. Despite his misfortune, the young man was of buoyant disposition, and his life was not an unhappy one. He was an only child.

Mother's everywhere praise One Minute Cough Cure for the sufferings it has relieved, and the lives of their little ones it has saved. Strikes at the root of the trouble and draws out the inflammation. The children's favorite cough cure. Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St. C. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.

DON'T WAIT.

Take Advantage of Massillon Citizens' Experience Before It's Too Late.

When the back begins to ache
Don't wait till backache becomes
chronic.

'Till serious kidney trouble develops,
Till urinary trouble destroys night's rest.

Profit by a Massillon citizen's experience.

Mr. O. C. Brady, of 52 Andrew street, says: "Our knowledge of Doan's Kidney Pills dates back some three years. During that time we have used a number of boxes in our family, buying them at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, 12 South Erie street. The results have always been so satisfactory that we have no hesitation in emphatically endorsing the preparation. We have on more than one occasion recommended it to people whom we know are suffering from kidney complaint."

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Chas. R. Wessmar, Evanston, Ill., writes: "My boy, 24 years old, had a severe cold which refused to yield to any kind of treatment until we tried Foley's Honey and Tar. He was completely cured before using one bottle." Rider & Snyder.

W. T. Wesson, Gholsonville, Va., druggist, writes: "Your One Minute Cough Cure gives perfect satisfaction. My customers say it is the best remedy for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles." Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St. C. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.

When suffering from racking cough take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. The soreness will be relieved, and a warm, grateful feeling and a healing of the affected parts will be experienced. Rider & Snyder.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

I had a running sore on my leg for seven years," writes Mrs. James Tor, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., "and spent hundreds of dollars in trying to get it cured. Two boxes of Bannister salve entirely cured it. Beware of substitutes. Rider & Snyder.

J. Odgers, of Frostburg, Md., writes: "I had a very bad attack of kidney complaint and tried Foley's Kidney Cure, which gave me immediate relief, healed. Two boxes of Bannister salve and I was perfectly cured after taking two bottles." Be sure you take Foley's Rider & Snyder.

HUMBERGER'S

With a change of weather you will need a change of Underwear. We have not only changed the stock of Underwear to be in touch with the weather, but changed the price to be in touch with the purse.

"Note the Change."

Men's Heavy Fleeced Underwear—

1 case Heavy Fleeced Underwear, worth 50c,
now 39c.

1 case Heavy Fleeced Underwear, worth 65c,
now 49c.

Ladies' Fleeced Underwear—

1 case Heavy Fleeced Underwear, worth 50c,
now 39c.

1 case Heavy Fleeced Underwear, worth 35c,
now 22c.

1 case of Children's Heavy Fleeced Underwear, worth up to 40c, now 25c.

A visit to our cloak room gives evidence that we have paid the most careful attention to the cloak market. We are showing the most complete line of Ladies' Misses' and Children's coats in the county. Now is the time to make a selection while the stock is unbroken.

HUMBERGERS'.

WARWICK BLOCK, MASSILLON.

Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Room Mouldings,
Curtain Poles,
Sash Rods.

Picture Framing.

BAHNEY'S
WALL PAPER STORE,
20 East Main Street.

TAXES FOR 1901

The taxpayers of Stark County are hereby notified of the rates of taxation on each dollar of valuation, as charged upon the tax duplicate of said County for the year 1901.

TOWNSHIPS and CORPORATIONS	STATE Mills 100s	COUNTY Mills 100s	ROAD Mills 100s	TOWNSHIP Mills 100s	SCHOOL Mills 100s	SUNDRY Mills 100s	POOR Mills 100s	CORPORATION Mills 100s	DEC. RATE	JUNE RATE	TOTAL Mills 100s
Bethelheim.....	2	80	6	1	1	8	1	2	5	56	18
Canton.....	2	80	6	1	2	1	4	2	9	25	5
Jackson.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	5	2	9	15	4
Lake.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	2	4	8	15	7
Lawrence.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	5	3	9	15	4
Leviington.....	2	80	6	1	1	2	1	1	10	15	4
Mariboro.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	2	2	10	15	4
Nimishillen.....	2	80	6	1	1	2	1	1	9	15	4
Osnaburg.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	9	15	4
Paris.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	4
Perry.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	4
Uk...e.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	4
Plain...e.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	9	15	4
Sandy...e.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	4
Sugar Creek.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	7	10	4
Tuscarawas.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	7	10	4
Washington.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	13	10	4
Alliance.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	11	10	4
Beach City.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	12	10	4
Concord City.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	14	15	4
Canal Fulton.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	12	10	4
Clinton S. D.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	8	15	4
Greentown S. D.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	11	15	4
Hestonette S. D.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	7	10	4
Limaville Corp.....	2	80	6	1	1	1	1	1	10	15	4
Louisville.....	2	8									

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. John Ette, in Front street.

Otto Maier and Thomas Moorehead are spending a few days with friends in Waynesburg.

Miss Allie Hackett, of Olathe, Kan., is visiting her aunt, Miss Julia Hackett, at 28 South Mill street.

C. C. Miller has received an appointment as a member of the national committee on appeals of the United American Mechanics.

William McGrath, a well known resident of Alliance, aged 32, was run down by a shifting locomotive Thursday evening and instantly killed.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church have postponed the date for their entertainment, "A Trip Around the World." It will take place on Oct. 2, and 25.

Mrs. William Sonnhalter has returned from Tiffin, where she was recently called by the illness of her father, Jacob Scheiber. Mr. Scheiber is reported much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Patterson have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter Grace to J. Ralph Dangler, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 6:30 p. m., at 39 Weilman street. The wedding will be followed by a large reception.

Engineer W. F. Heidy is preparing to move his family to Cleveland. He will have the passenger on the C. L. & W. which M. Mannion had for years. Mr. Mannion has quit the road for good. Mr. Heidy has been a C. L. & W. employee for many years. He and his family will take with them the best wishes of many friends.—Lorain Herald.

The injunction case to decide whether Akron may issue \$168,000 of bonds to pay accumulated general debts was not heard yesterday as expected, going over to next week. There is no likelihood that a receiver for the city will be asked, but the legislature will be petitioned to allow a special bond issue to take care of the thousands of small debts which have accumulated.

The funeral of the late Christian Geis took place Saturday afternoon. Services were held at the residence in Cherry street at 1 o'clock and at the St. John's Evangelical church at 1:30 o'clock. The Rev. J. E. Digel officiated. The pall bearers were John Cameron, Edward Sackwell, Edward Meyers, Frank Rall, Fred Fogle and Frank Brentzel. The body was interred in the Massillon cemetery.

Harry Caldwell and Miss Myrtle Howald were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Howald, in West Tremont street, Thursday evening, at 6:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. M. Roberts, rector of the St. Timothy's church, in the presence of a few near relatives. Mr. Caldwell is employed as a packer at Reed & Company's glass factory. They will reside at 237 West Tremont street.

OBITUARY.

MARTIN E. WEST.

Martin E. West, aged 17 years, died at his home, east of the city, Thursday, of typhoid fever. He had been ill for five weeks. The deceased was an employee of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company. Funeral services will be conducted at the house on Saturday at 1 p. m., to be followed by a service at St. John's church. The Rev. J. E. Digel will officiate. Mr. Geis was a native of Prussia. He came to this country about fifty years ago with his family and has made Massillon his home ever since. The death of Mrs. Geis occurred seven years ago. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Fals, and her husband lived with him at the family residence. The other children surviving are Philip Geis, Mrs. Christina Nicewander, F. W. Geis, Mrs. Elizabeth Rhine and W. H. Geis. They all reside in this vicinity.

CHRISTOPHER GEIS.

Christopher Geis, aged 83 years, died at his home in West Cherry street, on Wednesday evening, after an illness of less than a week. Death was caused by paralysis. Funeral services will be conducted at the house on Saturday at 1 p. m., to be followed by a service at St. John's church. The Rev. J. E. Digel will officiate.

Mr. Geis was a native of Prussia. He came to this country about fifty years ago with his family and has made Massillon his home ever since. The death of Mrs. Geis occurred seven years ago. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Fals, and her husband lived with him at the family residence. The other children surviving are Philip Geis, Mrs. Christina Nicewander, F. W. Geis, Mrs. Elizabeth Rhine and W. H. Geis. They all reside in this vicinity.

FREDERICK CULP.

Frederick Culp died at his home in Allegheny, Pa., Thursday of typhoid fever. Mr. Culp was a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad and was well known in this city. His body was taken to New Berlin, his former home, for burial.

MAPS FOR SCHOOLS.

Township Boards Make an Important Purchase.

Geographical maps recently ordered by the township board of education, have arrived, and Clerk Sonnhalter is having them distributed. The maps cost \$20 a set. They are said to be the latest thing in that line, and include maps of every division and sub-division of the world. They are arranged in cabinet form.

DRIVEN AWAY BY CITIZENS.

Robbers Are Foiled at Various Points.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Oct. 12.—Fifty shots were exchanged last night between policemen and burglars who were attempting to rob the Mercer National bank at midnight. Four burglars were in the rear of the bank trying to gain entrance, while two were in front on guard. The burglars escaped leaving a trail of blood. It was found this morning that the postoffice had been entered and robbed of fifty dollars in stamps.

Fremont, O.—Burglars last night blew open the safe of the general store of C. Ingram, of Curtis, O., but were driven away by the fire of citizens.

Painesville, O.—Seven burglars broke into a store at North Madison this morning, but secured no money or property, as they were chased away by citizens.

Saginaw, Mich.—Early this morning burglars blew open the safe of the U. S. Graphite Company, secured thirty dollars in cash and six hundred dollars in checks and then terrorized the inhabitants of the village of Fosters, near here. They captured and bound the night watchman and tried to blow open the safe at Horden's hardware store. Failing to open the safe, they made the watchman take them to Horden's home and tried to compel him to open the safe. Horden fired on them and the watchman was shot in the hand. The citizens were aroused and the burglars fled.

SAFE ROBBERS AT SHREVE.

Blew Out the Entire End of a Building.

Wooster, Oct. 12.—Burglars in attempting to dynamite the safe in the office of Craig & Sons warehouse at Shreve, Wayne county, early Friday morning, blew out the entire north end of the building. So much dynamite was used that the heavy iron doors in the large safe were thrown clear across the street. One of the doors coming in contact with a buggy wrecked one of the wheels. The burglars did not get into the strong box, which held several hundred dollars. Doors to the village bank were also pried open. Here the cracksmen found \$1,60 in change. The safe in a law office was also opened, but nothing was secured. The gang, seven in number, made their escape in buggies stolen from farmers. These were found late Friday evening fifteen miles from the scene of the burglary, near a large tract of timber, and the posse in pursuit with bloodhounds are positive that they have the gang surrounded and will have them under arrest before morning.

MINERS ALL ESCAPED.

Gas Explosion Sets Fire to a Mine.

Fairmont, W. Va., Oct. 12.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning there was an explosion of gas in the Fairmont Coal Company's New England mines, a mile and a half south of this city. The gas ignited from a shot fired by one of the miners, the loose coal at once taking fire. A big blaze resulted and filled the mine with smoke at a point where it prevented the exit of the miners for a time. The men were thus penned in about four hours, and it looked for a while as though there would be many fatalities. The flames were finally shut off by the putting up of brattices and the men all came out unhurt. There are five exits from this mine. The spreading of smoke throughout the mine caused suspension of work, but it will be resumed today as usual.

TRIES TO EXPLAIN IT.

Victim of Sharpers Says He Was Hypnotized.

Akron, Oct. 12.—Squire Huston Kepler yesterday confessed to the police that after sharpers had got \$5,000 of his money in a card game yesterday he had gone to a fortune teller in South Akron with his troubles before going to the police. The fortune teller assured Kepler by the use of certain cards that he would recover his money. Kepler says he was under a hypnotic spell when he visited the woman. He declares that the moment the man who worked the game cast his eyes upon him he felt a queer sensation all through his body and seemed to lose his power to think. There is little trace of the swindlers. The county will duplicate Kepler's offer of \$500 reward.

C. M. Phelps, Forestdale, Vt., says his child was completely cured of a bad case of eczema by the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of all counterfeits. It instantly relieves piles. Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St., C. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.

CANTON, O., Sept. 4, 1900.

MR. A. A. SLISSLER, Dear Sir:—I wish to testify to the merits of your Gall Cure. Am teaming for the Standard Oil Co. and have used your Gall Cure for galled shoulders, and can say it heals very quickly. Therefore, I cheerfully recommend it to the public.

Yours truly, JAMES BOWMAN.

Sold by Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

Geographical maps recently ordered by the township board of education, have arrived, and Clerk Sonnhalter is having them distributed. The maps cost \$20 a set. They are said to be the latest thing in that line, and include maps of every division and sub-division of the world. They are arranged in cabinet form.

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